

C. A. HADGOM, EDITOR.  
G. N. ADAMS, EDITOR.  
Warren, Wednesday, May 23.

## The Democrat.

The Democrat favored our first number with a notice, a couple of columns in length. We felt highly flattered, and in the pride of our hearts we gave up a whole column to his special benefit. Then he ignored our very existence for a week, and we felt slighted. But we did him injustice, and gave him his due. It seems he was only bottling up his energies, and after loading himself for a couple of weeks, will be crammed to the muzzle, he has fired again. He promises war to the knife, to smoke us out, and sundry such bloody and suffocating threats, if we do not follow his lead. We should be glad to oblige him, (he uses such choice language), but the inducement is not sufficient, unless he can offer something else than, that the Democrat would have no dispute with us. We are fond of peace, at all times, and especially are we loath to quarrel, when as in this case, the game is not worth the candle.

## Democratic Consistency.

No matter how corrupt, selfish, or anti-republican an organization, if it can be made to subvert your purposes, you will take it to your fold embrace. How different is the policy of the Democratic party, which repudiates every man and organization that is at variance with its principles. The Democracy will never give the lie to their professions by forming disreputable associations for the sake of securing temporary triumphs. You may intercede with Know-Nothingism, but we will not, and would prefer honorable defeat to a victory purchased at the expense of character and principle.—Democrat.

## This is decidedly rich, coming from the source it does.

Our neighbor's memory, or knowledge of the action of his party, must be very poor, or he supposes his readers are ready to believe any assertions he may make. We are charitable enough, however, to believe, that in his Quixotic warfare upon the Know-Nothing, he has lost sight of and forgotten almost everything else. We will therefore refresh his recollection on some points of history.

## The Democratic party has always

warred against Whig men and Whig principles, and has always bitterly opposed both. Yet we have a very distinct recollection of a coalition made by this party of unchangeable purity, with the Whig party of this country, to secure a temporary triumph. Rather than have no man in the Constitutional Convention from this country, the Democratic party voted to send two Whigs to that body, whose principles they despised, in order to get one man of their own there. And yet they "repudiate every man whose principles are at variance with their own."

## Again, the Democratic party professes

great love for the Union, and so great is this attachment, that it will sacrifice the claims of humanity upon the altar of the Union. And yet, they welcome to their ranks the southern fire-eaters, who would sacrifice the Union, unless slavery is permitted to spread and perpetuate itself. A reasonable convention of disunionists assembled at Nashville, composed principally of Democrats, to concert measures for the dissolution of the Union, and to form a Southern Confederacy. No one of these men has ever been "repudiated" by that party, but they are in full fellowship and go d-standing there. So far from repudiating either the men or principles of the southern disunionists, the President has selected a leading member of the Nashville Convention as one of his Cabinet members and confidential advisors. The party at the South is willing to form this "disreputable association for the sake of securing temporary triumphs."

## In Massachusetts and Vermont, where

the party was powerless alone, it was willing to form "associations to secure a temporary triumph," with Abolitionists and Free Soilers, whom it now, and then, professes to despise. In Connecticut and Missouri they were willing to do the same thing. In no single instance, in the history of that party, have we any knowledge that they have neglected to secure, where it was possible, the co-operation of every ism and faction, however opposite and antagonistic, where it was thought necessary for success. Pierce owes his election to the combination of all the isms in the country; and his first great object was to hold them all in his embrace. We also recollect a coalition in this State, by which, in consideration of certain small equivalents, Mr. Chase, a man whom they profess to despise, was sent to the U. S. Senate. Men who make eroded tracks have better memories than our neighbor.

## In the light of past history, who will

venture the prediction, that the whole body of Southern Know-Nothing, before one year rolls around, will be found folded in the warm embrace of the Democratic party, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them in the next Presidential contest.

## Platforms.

Reader, you have heard of the mutability of the creeds of the different factions that have from time to time been arrayed against the Democracy.—Democrat.

## "Mutability"—that is rich. Will our

immutable neighbor be so kind as to examine the fifth resolution of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

## Now, will the Democrat inform its

readers, and the public, whether the Democratic members in Congress, did or did not, almost to a man, vote for the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and thus force this question upon us, by breaking down all compromises.

## The Ashland Sentinel, Columbus, &amp;c.

The Democrat is anxious we should follow the example of these papers on the Know-Nothing question, and holds them up to us for imitation. All right; anything to accommodate.

## We give below, two extracts from the

Ashland Sentinel of a late date, which express our views precisely:

"With Republicans, whether from the Democrat, Whig, Free Soil or Know-Nothing, we shall heartily unite, on the 13th of July, to nominate the best man, and to swell the majority to about one hundred thousand, on the 24th of Tuesday of October. We shall be loath to support a candidate who has been a Know-Nothing, provided he unite with and support the principles of the Republican party."

## Again:

"We think it time for the public press to speak explicitly on this subject; we trust they will be perfectly frank. For ourselves, we have no disposition to bear any portion of the odium that must hereafter rest on those who attempt to aid Pierce and Douglas, by getting up a third organization in the coming election."

## Another, from the Ashland Sentinel

of April 26th:

"We want a fusion of the people—we would lay down a fair, open, just and liberal platform, embracing the well-known Republican issues, and then invite every honest, every true man, to come up with us. We would ask no man whether he is a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow, Son of Temperance, Know-Nothing, Know Something; whether he was born in America, England, Hindostan, or Australia. All we would ask of him is whether he loves his country, and will carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, or, what is the same thing, the 'Republican' platform. We would ignore all other party existence. We would seek to organize, for this campaign, all the true Republicans of the State in one party, asking no questions as to private opinions of any man. But above all things we should recognize no party to be treated with, no compromises in nominations, or any kind of log-rolling, and every member of the Convention should act with perfect freedom from party obligation."

## The Columbus (April 25th) thus

defines the co-operation it favors:

"Still, we think co-operation this fall practicable and desirable. But it will be useful that there be entire fairness between the outsiders and insiders of the Order. There must be no attempt on either part to exclude the other from representation on the ticket. There must be no attempt on either side to dictate to the other what individuals shall constitute such a representation. And there must be an unmistakable Anti Nebraska platform, and a candidate for Governor, especially, who shall command the confidence of the outsiders that the platform will be faithfully maintained."

## The Columbus thinks it finds support

for its position in the following remarks from the N. Y. Tribune:

"We are opposed, as we need not say, to the principles and policy of the Know-Nothing, but we will not refuse to co-operate with them or any other party, in aid of the great cause of Freedom. We are willing to unite with every element of opposition to the Nebraska traitors, to prevent the consummation of their nefarious designs."

## We hope the extracts please the Democrat.

We are satisfied with them, perfectly.

## Alliances.

We will form no political alliances with the Know-Nothing, nor permit them to invade our ranks. The moment a man becomes a K. N., he ceases to be a Democrat, and is discarded by the party and treated as a traitor and enemy.—Democrat.

## That is the highest recommendation

we have ever yet seen, of the Know-Nothing party. If, the moment a man becomes a K. N., he ceases to be a Democrat, and is discarded by the party and treated as a traitor and enemy.—Democrat.

## This is the title of a new paper just

published in Ravenna, by W. B. Orvis. Our former town man D. M. Ives, is one of the corresponding editors. Its typography is excellent, and it is well filled with reading matter. It promises to be thoroughly reformatory, and speaks boldly, earnestly, and as it name indicates, independently.

## Refuse to do it, and we will smoke you

out as we would a skunk.—Democrat.

## The weapons our neighbor wields, are,

no doubt, those most familiar to his hands. He is welcome to them.

## OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The receipts of this road for the month of April show a very flattering increase over the corresponding month of last year. The following is the report:

For the month of April, 1855, \$34,200 00  
For the month of April, 1854, \$24,211 42  
Increase \$9,988 58

For the year ending April 30, 1855, \$342,000 00  
For the year ending April 30, 1854, \$242,114 42  
Increase \$99,885 58

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER.—The May number of this popular legal Magazine, contains its usual variety of valuable law reports, and articles upon Jurisprudence. It is published by Condit & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3.00 per annum.

It is said that cholera has made its appearance upon the Upper Mississippi, one boat having buried several passengers between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were 17 cases, so says the St. Louis Intelligence, on another boat in running from that city to St. Paul.

KILLED BY MISTAKE.—Mr. Wm. T. Boze, of Richmond, Va., was killed last week in Hancock county, Va., by Dr. Starke, who was trying to shoot another man.

There is a fitness in all things. We see the last song of the evening, as advertised by the Black Swan, an Indianapolis. "Like the gloom of night rearing." We suppose she sings that song when she goes to bed. A clerical friend of our club suggests that the Swan should "keep dark" about that song.

## The New Post Office Law.

An act was passed March 3d, 1855, which provides for the registration of valuable letters.

Section 1st provides that letters alleged to be valuable, posted at one Post Office in the United States, and delivered at another such office, shall, from and after the first day of July, 1855, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same, and the payment of a registration fee of five cents.

Section 4th provides that when a letter has been received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in section 2, the Postmaster will enter its number, the date of mailing, the rate of postage, the name of the person to whom it is addressed, and of the office, (whether of destination or delivery) to which it is to be sent, in his account of registered letters sent. He will make a separate letter bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters for the same office of delivery or destination, entering therein the number, address, registration fee, and rate of postage of each. He will then mail each such letter or parcel of letters, in a separate package from his unregistered letters, and will seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The latter bills of such registered letters will not be enclosed in the packages with them, but such letter bills will be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed and addressed to the Postmaster at the office to which the corresponding package of registered letters are sent.

A reform in this department of our postal arrangements has been greatly needed, and it is to be hoped that this will prove only one of many steps in advance, and that the improvement may not stop here. Hitherto the public have been dependent solely upon the integrity of postmasters, not only at the offices where valuable letters were received, but those through which they passed, and those from which they were delivered.

## This new law will render it difficult for

officials at the offices where letters are received and delivered, to pilfer without detection, but it affords but little protection against dishonesty in the offices through which they pass. The system at present in use in England, by which a receipt is given at the office in which the money to be sent is deposited, and a draft on the postmaster at the office to which the funds are to be sent, is received; the post office department thus becoming responsible for the money, obviates all danger of loss, and would be a very great improvement upon even this present law.

## The Columbus system practiced in the

United States, and required by the present Post Office Laws, in regard to letters sent by mail, entails upon post masters a large amount of labor, and consequently helps to keep up the present rates of postage. Now, when but one letter is mailed to any one office, the post master takes an account of it in a way-bill, which he sends with the letter. He then copies the way-bill on the Account of Mails Sent. Then he takes a copy of the Mails Sent. The original he keeps, and the copy he sends to the Post Office Department. The post master at the office when the letter is received, also copies the way bill on his Account of Mails Received. Then he copies the Account of Mails Received, sends the copy to the P. O. Department, and retains in his own office the original.—Thus it will be seen, that an account of each single letter is taken five times.

## There is room for much simplification

and improvement in the Post Office Department still.

## GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The Lady's

Book for May, is on our table. Each number of this magazine has 100 pages of reading matter, and the engravings are many, and fine. On the fashion plate of this number is found, what is very suggestive to bachelor editors, a Wedding Dress. We do not profess to be connoisseurs in ladies costume, but the engravings of the two mantillas, christened Alma and Balaclava, strikes us as both unique and becoming. "Rowena Fontaine" is a capital story, by Pauline Forsyth. The "Adventures of Ferdinand Cortez" continue to have all the charm of romance, proving the old adage, that truth is stranger than fiction.

## We owe the publisher an apology for

not giving his work an earlier notice, but in the bustle of the change in the proprietorship of the Chronicle, it was overlooked. The Engineers did not respond with their whistles. The man's paper was exhausted. With ready wit he drew a linen handkerchief from his pocket, and set it ablaze and waved it. The Engineers saw the warning and heeded it just in time to save their heavy trains from plunging off the 49 feet abutment into a dreadful ruin. Not to speak of the value of human life saved by this act of generous fidelity to a corporation, with which he was connected only as a gravel contractor, Casement rescued from instant destruction over \$50,000 worth of property.

## The Louisville Courier of yesterday

gives the following account of a fight with runaway negroes in Missouri:

During the night of Saturday, April 2, two negro men, belonging to Mr. C. M. Woodring, of Hickman, armed themselves with several pistols, a sword and two guns, belonging to their master, and, crossing over to the Missouri side, made their way up the river. On Monday they were met by a party of white men, when the negroes offered battle. The white men, being armed, fired upon the negroes, one of whom was killed; the other escaped unhurt and was returned home next day by a gentleman, to whom he surrendered himself. The killed negro was brought as a runaway, by Mr. Woodring, about a year ago.

## JOHN F. BEATY, of Trumbull, is

proposed as a candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Judge Rogers, of Springfield, as one of the nominees for Supreme Judge.—Medina Gazette.

## High Price of Cattle.

We commend the following article, from the N. Y. Tribune, to the serious attention of the stock growers of Trumbull county. There is no doubt but that the inducement to raise cattle for market, is greater now than it has ever been since the first settlement of this State, and there is also no doubt but that the profits from raising good cattle are as great, and as certain, as those of any other branch of farming. And yet the fact is notorious, that nineteen-tenths of the farmers of this country have, at any and all times, in the past ten years, been overstocked with cattle. Nearly every man has wintered over more cattle every year, than he could winter well, as the hides hung out to dry, and the desolate skeletons stalling about the barnyards, or standing with their backs curved like rainbows, in the lee of the haystack stacks in the open fields, in the latter part of each winter, can testify. It does not matter how many cattle a farmer has, provided he has no more than he can feed well. But it is the most arduous folly for a man to keep twenty half-starved animals, when he could have kept half of that number, and made more profit.

## How the story that five thousand head

of cattle have died in this county, during the past winter, could have gained currency, is a mystery we cannot fathom, and the farmers of the county will be very much surprised to learn that they have suffered so great a loss. That some loss has been sustained is true, but we repeat, that the figures are too high by at least four thousand five hundred!

## THE PRICE OF BEEF CATTLE.—We

again call attention to the state of the cattle market. High as were the rates of three weeks ago, they have increased since then, and it is but a few days since beefs sold at \$90 to \$180 a head, averaging for all sold at least \$100 each, for all the best bulls sold at rates equal to 15c. a pound. This is the highest market ever known in this city, and probably in any other of this country. The cause must be apparent to every one; the supply is not equal to the demand. The average weekly consumption last year was 3,275, and the supply this year is only 2,054—1,221 below the actual demand. The supply last week amounted to but 2,174, and with a single exception, the weekly supply has been below the average ever since the first of January. Choice cuts of beef will be retained this week at 25 cents a pound, and how long those who buy to eat and live can bear this, remains to be seen. It is unfortunately true that the prices of mutton is even greater in proportion than beef, and this is absolutely beyond the reach of many.

## There is but little hope of any immediate

improvement in these prices to the consumer, as there is at present an actual scarcity of beef cattle throughout all the country. The train to California during several years, the former low prices in the West, before the introduction of railroads, and the neglect of farmers to raise cattle to meet the increased demand which railroad facilities occasioned—these causes, taken in connection with the recent drought and consequent loss of stock, have combined to produce the present condition of affairs in our market. And that they are not likely to improve soon may be gathered from the statements made by Western and other papers with reference to the falling off in the number of cattle which has taken place. The papers state that in the county of Trumbull there were 13,000 cows last fall, and at the present time there are only 11,000. There have been lost during the winter and spring five thousand.

## What is true of that country is probably

true of many others in all the Western States. The inevitable result of this state of affairs is the enormous increase of the present extraordinary rates, and those who begin to think they cannot afford to eat so much high-priced meat had better turn their attention to find some other substance for food. It is to be hoped that we have now reached the highest figure of extravagant prices, but we need not hope to return to our old low prices which were formerly seen in this city.

## JOHN CASMENT.—This is the name of

a noble man, says the Buffalo Democrat, employed as a common laborer on the Lake Shore Railroad, who, by his forethought and fidelity, saved from destruction a large amount of human life, and to speak of property of great value. The railroad bridge had been burnt at Painesville. While all else was awaiting the calamity, he took a lantern and ran nearly a mile to the short curve beyond the eastern end of the ruined bridge. There he took his stand, and emptying his pockets of letters, newspaper scraps, and other papers, he lighted them and waved them in the air. Casement knew that two freight trains were coming from the east. Soon their lanterns blazed on the track. The Engineers did not respond with their whistles. The man's paper was exhausted. With ready wit he drew a linen handkerchief from his pocket, and set it ablaze and waved it. The Engineers saw the warning and heeded it just in time to save their heavy trains from plunging off the 49 feet abutment into a dreadful ruin. Not to speak of the value of human life saved by this act of generous fidelity to a corporation, with which he was connected only as a gravel contractor, Casement rescued from instant destruction over \$50,000 worth of property.

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## Common Sense Talk.

The Mr. Gilead Sentinel, in a recent article on the prospects of the Republican party in Ohio, uses the following language. We trust it will be read and remembered:

"We think the Cleveland Leader overdoes the matter in relation to the movement of the Know-Nothing. We can say to it, upon good authority, that no movement will be made by them prior to the meeting of the July Republican Convention. They will pursue the same course, precisely, they did last year. Can anything more be asked?"

## In relation to the meeting it says

was held in Cincinnati last week by a few persons who, it confesses, were unauthorized to speak in any body or any organization, it also overstates the magnitude of the doings of a few irresponsible nobodies into a foundation upon which to rear a charge of treachery and double dealing against a large majority of the Republican army? Suppose a few men did meet there, what does it amount to? They made no nominations or recommendations. And if they did, they are not binding upon any body but themselves. And how will the Leader prevent persons from meeting if they choose to do so? This is a free country. Everybody does as they please, generally speaking, and if a few men meet and talk over political affairs, with a view to the securing of every body else with treachery? No doubt a number of men who hold the same views as the editors of the Leader have met frequently late in that office, and spoke their preferences for candidates, but because they have done so, they have been charged with infidelity to the Republican cause? Not at all.

## We can tell the editors of the Leader

and every body else interested, that the people have taken this matter into their hands, and any man, or set of men, or any organization that attempts, by secret plotting, to thwart their will, will be regarded as an enemy of the people, and will be treated as such. We are not determined to lay aside all the old corrupt, hucknied machinery of party, and transact their own business in their own way, and to assert that a few men can so hoodwink and manage them as to cause them, unconsciously, to play into their hands, and to charge them with a stolidity that is as insulting as it is unjust.

## A Democratic Organ Speaking Out.

Hear the Harrisburg Union, the Democratic organ of Pennsylvania, on the Kansas fraud. We rejoice at the evidence of its fearless speech affords of the progress of right sentiment.

## From the accounts which have reached

us of the late election for members of the territorial Assembly, we learn two important facts; 1st, that the pro-slavery party have succeeded in every district from Missouri, which we at first considered too monstrous for belief, were effectually carried into operation, thus giving the control of the election to non-residents, thousands of whom have since returned to their homes in Missouri. When we characterize this as an infamous outrage, we use the mildest terms we can think of to convey our meaning. In the names of Justice and Freedom we solemnly protest against the conduct of the Missouri ruffians, and call upon the proper authorities of Kansas to repudiate the election as illegal and fraudulent. If the actual residents of Kansas, with all the blighting influences of slavery before their eyes, desire to plant that institution in their territory, we shall submit, because it is the voice of the majority, fairly expressed, but God forbid that either the North or South should stand by and see it planted there by force and fraud without raising their voice, and if need be their arms, against the consummation of so gross and lawless an outrage."

## The Last of Quittman.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Natchez, Miss., under date of April 11th, says:

"I have the pleasure of informing you of the failure of the Quittman Canal expedition. The expedition is dead, and no mistake; this news I obtain from head-quarters, and is reliable. About one million of dollars have been expended, steamers purchased and chartered, and a large amount invested in muskets, revolvers and gunpowder; but everything has gone wrong. The bark Magnolia, which had a large quantity of arms, &c., has not been heard of since she got ashore and paid \$5,000 to the wreckers to keep dark, and 'know nothing.' I meet Gen. Quittman every day, and he looks downcast, and no doubt the failure of his grand scheme for the extension of Slavery has shortened his life some ten years. It is evident that 'some one has blundered.'"

## Income of the Panama Railroad.

The following is an extract from a private letter. There is considerable to be done before the road will be completed. It has already cost seven millions, but when it is open to transit eleven miles of Panama, its income was sixty thousand dollars per month. When the world knows of its completion, the income will be very large. The last run of California and New York passengers brought the company nearly thirty thousand dollars. There were nearly 800 passengers. They pay twenty-five dollars for their fare, and ten cents for every pound of baggage. The tariff of freights is in the same proportion. The road is only forty-seven and a half miles long, and you can judge how it will make money.

## The Tribune says: We learn that

the administration at Washington have detached Col. Richard Deland, of the Engineers, Major Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance, and Capt. Geo. B. McClelland, of the Cavalry, on special duty, to proceed to Sevastopol, to inspect the works there, and view the operations as soon as possible. We dare say they will have opportunities of seeing much that is new in the business of arms, and of bringing home with them some additions to the knowledge of military practice. As a matter of course they will occupy a strictly neutral position, and we advise them to leave all private letters of introduction entirely to their official credentials. By this means we do not doubt that they will be received by all the commanders at Sevastopol, both within and without the city, and allowed on all proper occasions, to go unmolested from one side to the other.

## Tax-Protestant population of France

is only one million and a half, while the Catholic population is thirty-five or thirty-six millions.

## A Free Pass.

G. W. Brown, formerly of the Connellsville Courier, and now editor of the Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence, Kansas, thinks it is not likely that the rowdies who destroyed the Parkville Lumber yard will visit him to carry out their threats; however, if they do he will chalk their hats—give them a free pass on the aerial railroad—and if carried into effect a real one—that is, he is construing, to another world. He has put a few kegs of powder under his establishment, and threatens to blow up any who undertake its destruction, to "kingdom come"—politely advising his friends to "keep their distance" should be assailed. Hear him:

## We have concluded to give any

number of persons who wish to perpetrate such an act of folly, a free pass to "kingdom come," and we pledge them every assistance in our power. Probably many of them never took an upward journey, and would like to try the experience of sailing on a blaze of glory, such as a couple of kegs of gun powder, exploded at an opportune occasion, would furnish. We have not a member in our family, ourselves included, who would not deem a transit into the future life, with companions daunted by a goodly number of printing-press destroyers, as a favor rarely to be met with. Should the Herald of Freedom office at any time be invaded for the purpose of destruction, we give this timely warning to all, both friends and foes, that unless they wish to "go up," they had better keep aloof from its immediate vicinity, for our purpose is fixed, and the consequences cannot be prevented."

## Elopement in High Life.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia American Banner, writing from Orange, New Jersey, under date of April 29th, says:—

"Our usually quiet town was thrown into quite an excitement during the last week, on account of an elopement in high life. From the various conflicting reports afloat, I gather the following, which I think is near about correct:—The parties in the affair have heretofore been regarded as among the most respectable in the place. The gentleman was a Mr. Dwight, who, some time since, had resided here for some time past; and had connected himself with the church and has been very active and zealous in all affairs pertaining to its welfare."

## The lady is a Miss Sarah Halsted,

daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens. If anything was to be done connected with the church, Dwight among the men, and Miss Halsted, among the women, were, if possible, the most prominent and active. They were much together, and very intimate, so much so as to be noticed by others; but they were members of the Church and such a deed of elopement was nothing thought of."

## During the week before last, Miss Halsted

left home under pretence of going to New York to visit some of her friends or relatives. Last week, some anxiety was manifested at her continued absence, and on proceeding to the residence of her friends in New York, and inquiring for her, were informed that she had not been seen or heard anything of her. Simultaneous with the above, it was discovered that Dwight had been absent several days, and from the developments since made, it is evident that they met in New York, and it is thought said of the steamer of the 14th for Europe."

## It is said that Miss Halsted, on going

to leaving, went to the treasurer of the "Sewing Circle," and procured all the funds on hand for the purpose of making purchases for the poor. It is also said that Dwight has managed to obtain ten or fifteen thousand dollars by juggling of different individuals. Report says that a lot of her has been received from him by a gentleman whom he has duped to the extent of several hundred dollars, stating that he should have his money—that he should never be seen here again—and that he should never live with his wife again, for in a short time the broad ocean would roll between them."

## He leaves a wife and one child; but

I am happy to learn that she has abundant of this world's goods in her own name, which the villain could not deprive her of. Such is a brief account of the affair, as far as I have been able to obtain it, and presents one phase of life among the "upper ten."

## Slavery and State Sovereignty.

A few of the Slaveholders of Jefferson county, Kentucky, held a meeting on the 17th ult., to express their opinion of the conduct of the Ohio Courts in the late slave cases in that State. Parson Dennison was praised, Marshal Robinson commended, Ohio generally denounced, and the rights of the State to transit through the trees with their own Slaves, is perfect under the Constitution of the United States."

## Sympathetic meetings are invoked in

all the counties—contributions are pledged—the Legislature is to be called upon to pay Mr. Dennison's expenses, and whatever other expenses may arise in maintaining the rights of Kentucky—and lives and sacred honor are invested in the enterprise of flogging Ohio into submission, if necessary."

## A citizen of Louisville, Kentucky,

writing to us about the meeting, remarks: "The Pro-Slavery hot-heads have gone out—our country is ridiculed unmercifully. There will be no response to their silly resolves from the rest of the State, and the only practical result of the meeting will be to make its projects a public laughing-stock. Kentucky generally are not fools, and are competent to form their own opinion."—National Era.

## Freedom.

Let History record, as with a pen of iron, the significant and humiliating fact, that when the majority of the civilized nations throughout the world were endeavoring to rid themselves of the curse of Slavery, the Republican